

Last Sunday's Journal  
CONTAINED  
19,685 Lines of "Want" Advs.  
Which is a Gain of  
5,229 LINES OVER SAME SUNDAY  
LAST YEAR.

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

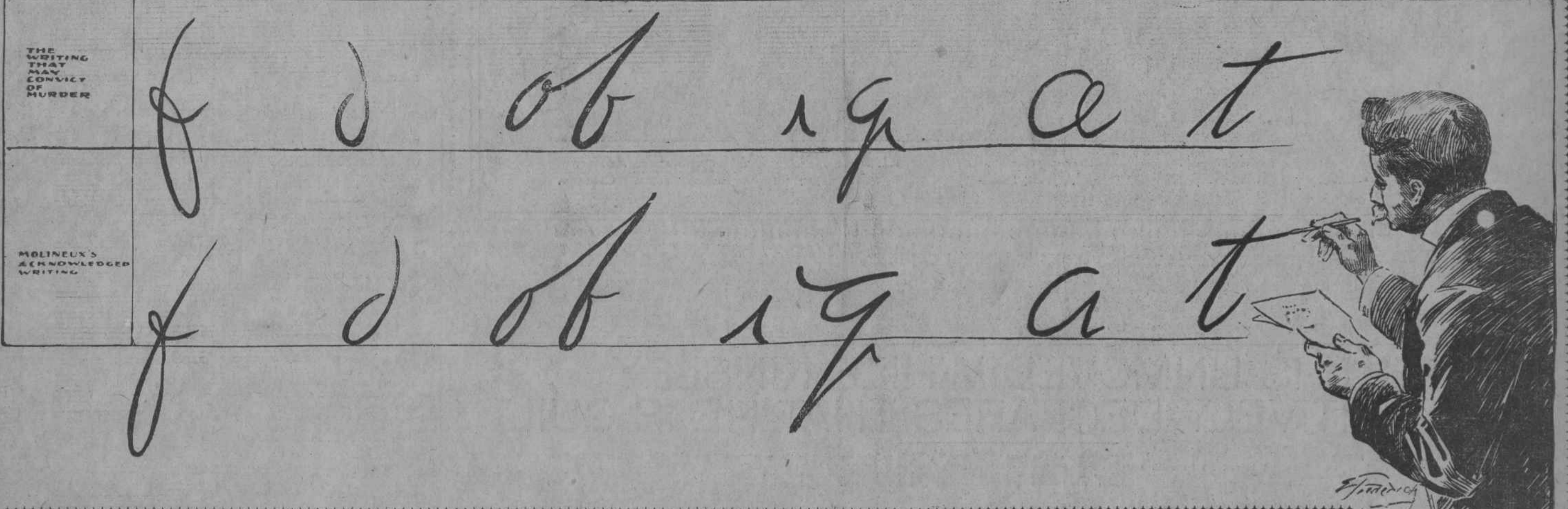
Only the Journal  
prints all the  
Auction Sales—  
advertised on  
PAGE 13.



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## EXPERT KINSLEY POINTS OUT TO JUDGE AND JURY MANY TELL-TALE CHARACTERISTICS OF MOLINEUX'S PEN HABITS

DO YOU THINK THEY ARE THE SAME?



"THE same characteristics," Handwriting Expert J. W. Kinsley said upon the witness stand yesterday, "run through all the three handwritings presented by the prosecution—the admitted writings of the defendant, the 'Barnet' and Cornish letters written by the man who hired the letter boxes, and the address upon the poison package sent to Cornish. The small initial 'fs' in such words as 'for,' 'from,' 'found' are identical. The initial upward stroke is missing. The letter begins with a downward stroke, and the upward stroke, crossing the main downward one, forms a loop on the left of the main stroke, before crossing over to join the letter which follows. There is striking similarity in the small 'd's.' The word oblige shows remarkable peculiarities, which maintain through all the specimens. This phrase, 'and oblige,' is a favorite one with the defendant, in closing a letter embodying a request. It is used in many of the 'Barnet' and 'Cornish' letters. In it the 'of' is always practically the same. The characteristic break between 'i' and any oval letter following it is illustrated by the separation of the 'i' and 'g.' Sometimes, however, after dotting the 'i' the pen is carried over from the i-dot to the next letter, without being lifted. There are two ways of making the 'a,' with a plainly discernible loop at the top, and with a filled loop or angle. Both forms are found in the 'Barnet-Cornish' letters and in the genuine handwriting of Molineux. The 'e' at the end of oblige is also characteristic of both writings. It is merely a little quirk. In one letter the writer, as if in recognition of this, has added a loop to convert it into something like the conventional 'c.' In all the handwritings the same method of crossing the 't' prevails, with an emphasis on the first or left hand portion of the stroke.

## THE COUNTRY IS TO HAVE THE GOLD STANDARD IN SIX WEEKS



Representative J. Ruppert, Jr.  
(New York.)



Representative Jefferson M. Levy.  
(New York.)



Representative B. T. Clayton.  
(New York.)

Present Programme of the House Managers Is That the Currency Bill Shall Be Passed by Monday Next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The establishment of the gold standard has been decided upon by the financial leaders and authorities of the country, and the Currency bill now in the House will in some shape or other be a law before the expiration of six weeks. The House and the Senate Republicans are not yet pledged by vote to this, but the purpose of the Republican managers in both branches is to fix the gold standard by law irrevocably, and the banking details will be disposed of at some future time if those now suggested are found to be inadequate.

The Republicans who in 1896 represented bimetallic constituencies have given in their allegiance to the gold standard, and the opposition to the present currency plans that was expected as late as four weeks ago has dwindled to nothing.

The undoubted situation is that the men controlling the moneyed interests and sentiments have decided that the gold standard legislation shall be enacted.

### Great Change of Heart.

The attitude of such men as Senators Carter, of Montana; Warren and Clark, of Wyoming; Shoup, of Idaho; Wolcott, of Colorado; Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Representatives Hepburn and Dooliver, of Iowa; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Mercer, of Nebraska; Curtis, of Kansas; Bartholdt, of Missouri; Morris, of Minnesota, and a score of others is extremely significant of change of sentiment and powers at work. A year ago they were still clamoring for a bimetallic standard, and now they accept the gold standard and a proposed system of circulation contraction that must benefit the banks and those who have money to lend.

The refunding scheme, which should be unpopular throughout the entire West, because it is obviously intended to perpetuate the national banking system of the United States, will probably be accepted as a wise "business men's solution" of one phase of the currency question.

The influence of the power of finance is seen in the division of the New York Democracy. Faithful Tammany men like McEllan and Chanler, decidedly sound money Democrats, stand with their party



Representative Joseph C. Sibley.  
(Pennsylvania.)



Representative John F. Fitzgerald.  
(Massachusetts.)

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against the proposition because of its circulation-contraction feature. Mitchell May, of Brooklyn, will probably also vote against the bill.

### The Seven Converts.

But there seems to be no doubt that there will be at least seven Democrats who will vote with the Republicans in favor of the bill. They are: Townsend Souder, of Oyster Bay; John J. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn; Edmund H. Driggs, of Brooklyn; Jefferson M. Levy, of New York; Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,

Seven New York Democrats Give Their Adhesion to the Present Measure, Converts to the Policy of Prosperity.

of New York, and John Quincy Underhill, of New Rochelle.

Business influences may be operating on Messrs. Ruppert, Levy and Underhill, but there is also a systematic organization of the Brooklyn Democrats in favor of the bill, and against their party. All of the Long Island men except Mr. May signed an agreement to do everything possible for "sound money," and this they have construed means to vote for the Currency bill.

It is clear that if an entire Democratic city like Brooklyn can have its representatives turned in favor of the gold standard, the Republican bimetallics of the West can have no possible chance of standing to win.

### No Democratic Caucus.

There will be no Democratic caucus. Assurances have been given to Leader Richardson that only the seven Democrats mentioned from New York State will vote in favor of the bill.

Mitchell May's refusal to sign the agreement offered him by his Brooklyn colleagues throws an interesting sidelight on the Kings County Democratic struggle. The Coffey faction is, as usual, contending against the regular McLaughlin faction. Shevlin is McLaughlin's lieutenant. Patrick H. McCarren is credited with the belief that he should be Mr. McLaughlin's mouthpiece, and Mitchell May is Mr. McCarren's representative in Congress. At any future time Mr. McCarren can point to the fact that his representative was regular when other representatives from Brooklyn were not.

The sidelights apart, it is obvious that the currency measure will pass the House next Monday. The Republicans will be in line and at least the seven Democrats named will vote for it. The bill will then go to the Senate. It will be referred to the Finance Committee of that body and will receive a week's consideration by the committee. The committee will report the measure prepared by Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Platt, of New York; Platt, of Connecticut, and Wolcott, of Colorado, who worked on it for at least three months. This measure is the gold standard bill.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## TEACHERS WIN THEIR FIGHT FOR BACK SALARIES.

Justice Gaynor Decides the Money They Contended For Is Theirs, and It Will Be Paid Before Christmas.

Aided by the Journal, the Fight Was Carried On to Victory—No Appeal from the Ruling Will Be Made.

Teachers and Their Pay.	
Teachers.	Am't Due.
Manhattan.....	5,455 \$200,000
Brooklyn.....	3,530 700,000
Total to be distributed.....	\$900,000

Teachers of Greater New York, aided by the Journal, have won their fight for back pay due them from the city. Justice Gaynor declared yesterday, in Brooklyn, in a decision, that the money they contended for was theirs by right, and that the authorities must pay. Comptroller Coler said that he was glad the teachers had won, and that he would see to it that they were paid before Christmas.

The decision by Justice Gaynor refers specifically to the Brooklyn teachers, but it at the same time settles the vexed question concerning the teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The action was a mandamus proceeding and was argued on Monday by Assistant Corporation Counsel for the city and Ira Leo Rosenberg and Edward M. Shepard for the teachers. Justice Gaynor spent nearly the whole night in formulating his decision. There is to be no appeal from the decision, which adjusts for all time the principal contention of the teachers that lay surplus in the hands of the School Board, when the Abner law became operative in April last, must be applied to the payment of the additions to the salary roll granted under the Harrigan schedule.

The payroll was affected in September, but when the pay roll was made out And for Cook, of the Central Board of Education, declined to audit it, asserting that there was no money with which the payments could be made, since the surplus must be applied to meeting the requirements of the Abner law.

Lewis L. Deane, who has been conducting a like court proceeding for the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx, said yesterday:

"The effect of this decision will be to remove all doubt of the validity of the New York salary schedule of May 11."

"Justice Gaynor's opinion does not touch the question of the applicability of the State school fund to the teachers' salaries, and the question, therefore, still remains open whether the school boards will not have to reduce all salaries for 1900."

Comptroller Coler is pleased. He said:

"Judge Gaynor's decision, as I understand it, is based entirely upon the legal construction to be given to section 2 of the Abner law. He holds that school boards were not required to apply the surplus in their appropriations for 1899 to paying the increased salaries of teachers raised by operation of that law; but that all such moneys must be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds, leaving the surplus in the original appropriations to be applied to raising other salaries."

"The teachers will all be paid before Christmas."

## MRS. STEELE EXPOSES MOLINEUX'S DEALINGS WITH MAMIE MELANDO.

Found by the Journal, Mrs. Steele Declares That the Girl Had a Bundle of Letters from the Accused Man and That He Notified Her That He Was Going to Be Arrested Before the Fact Was Published.

MRS. STEELE, the vaguely described and still more vaguely located woman to whom Mamie Melando on the witness stand said she showed the order for a new dress which Roland Molineux had given her long before, was found last night by Journal reporters in Jersey City. On Monday night, at a house in Maple street, where Mrs. Steele lived, it was said that she had died five months ago. Neighbors confirmed the statement.

### SHE TOLD ALL FRANKLY.

The house is a two-story and basement brick affair, a few doors from Communipaw avenue. She answered freely when asked in regard to her acquaintance with Mamie Melando.

Mrs. Steele is a comely and well-formed woman, perhaps thirty-five years of age. She is light complexioned and has expressive features. She told her story in an earnest and direct manner.

"The girl came to me early in January, when I was living at No. 265 Wayne street," said Mrs. Steele. "She was introduced to me by a man who was at that time engaged in the trucking business. He is now a bookkeeper in a manufacturing concern, and his home is on Pacific avenue. I thought he was a single man, but afterward learned that he had a wife."

"He called to see the girl often. I remember that when the Molineux inquest began, Mamie was quite excited and went down to her home at Bayonne. She came back with a bundle of letters."

"THESE ARE ALL FROM ROLAND," SHE SAID. I REMEMBER THAT ONE OF THE LETTERS THAT SHE HAD WAS ON BLUE PAPER."

"And one day the girl came into the kitchen, where I was at work, and she was greatly agitated and unstrung. She had been reading in the papers about the testimony at the inquest."

### LETTERS ON THE SAME PAPER.

"Think of it!" she cried. "They are talking about the same kind of paper that Roland has been writing to me on!"

Mrs. Steele was questioned in regard to Mamie Melando's story of showing her an order for a dress. She reflected, thoughtfully, before answering, and then said:

"No. Mamie never showed me any order for a dress. That is a mistake. But I can tell you what she was thinking of."

"Mamie went to Newark a couple of days after the inquest began, and when she came back she was well supplied with money. She said: 'Mrs. Steele, I may have to go over to New York myself, and so I had better get a new dress.'"

"She asked me to go with her to buy one, and we got it at a New York department store. She paid \$30 for it, and \$10 for other things. The dress needed altering to fit her, and being a dressmaker, I did it for her."

"I noticed that she used to show Molineux's letters, and I advised her not to—not because he was suspected of any crime, but I told her she ought not to show one man's letters to another man."

### MOLINEUX SENT HER NOTICE.

"The day that Molineux was arrested he sent a letter to Mamie. WHEN SHE GOT THE LETTER SHE WAS EXCITED AGAIN, AND SAID THAT ROLAND WAS GOING TO BE ARRESTED. THAT WAS BEFORE IT WAS IN THE PAPERS."

"A couple of days after I spoke to her about Molineux and his letter to her, and she said:

"Roland told me that the people of New York demanded that somebody be arrested, and that he was picked out for it."

"When she came back from Newark that time, she had a roll of money again."

"Back in February I remember that she one day showed me a big bunch of letters from Molineux, and then showed them down into a stocking. I remember noticing that one was on blue paper."

"In March I found that the man who had introduced her to me was married, and I told Mamie she must find some other place to stay, so she went away."

"THE same hand wrote them all!" The heavy, but always happily worded notes that Roland Molineux had written to his friends; the only half-disguised letters which the mysterious poisoner, having hired boxes in the names of the men on whom the eye of hatred had been set, wrote to patent medicine concerns all over the country; and lastly, the address on the poison package, a clumsy, distorted tracing, from which, as Prosecutor Osborne said, the murderer had striven to leave out every characteristic which he knew his own natural handwriting to possess.

Through the hours of yesterday, which to every one save the defendant were long, dragging, wearisome hours, Kinsley, the handwriting expert, picked them all to pieces, and in sight of the jury and the man whose fate they are to determine, set the fragments of them side by side, and pointed out, bit by bit, the curves and quirks, and breaks and omissions which revealed, to his mind, the common authorship.

And at the close of the day, before the crier shouted jury and spectators out of court, this, the fruit of all the expert's months of study and comparison, went down upon the records of the trial.

"The same hand wrote them all."

To some men it would have been a solemn sentence. To the prisoner, tired, but complaisant, it seemed of no more import